

LP-2016

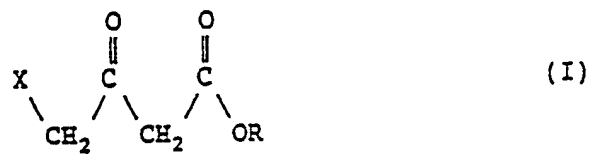
(12) **EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION**

(21) Application number: 89301585.9
 (51) Int. Cl.4: C07C 101/30 , C07C 69/675
 (22) Date of filing: 17.02.89

<p>(30) Priority: 19.02.88 JP 37032/88</p> <p>(43) Date of publication of application: 02.11.89 Bulletin 89/44</p> <p>(54) Designated Contracting States: CH DE FR GB IT LI NL</p> <p>(71) Applicant: Takasago International Corporation 19-22, Takanawa 3-chome Minato-ku Tokyo(JP)</p> <p>(72) Inventor: Noyori, Ryoji 135-417, Aza Shinden Ooaza Umemori Nisshin-cho</p>	<p>Aichi-gun Aichi(JP) Inventor: Kitamura, Masato 2-4, Harusatomachi Chikusa-ku Nagoya-shi Aichi(JP) Inventor: Ohkuma, Takeshi 1-22-2, Ootone-cho Maebashi-shi Gumma(JP) inventor: Kumobayashi, Hidenori 1-4-39, Nakakaigan Chigasaki-shi Kanagawa(JP)</p> <p>(74) Representative: Diamond, Bryan Clive et al Gee & Co. Chancery House Chancery Lane London WC2A 1QU(GB)</p>
---	--

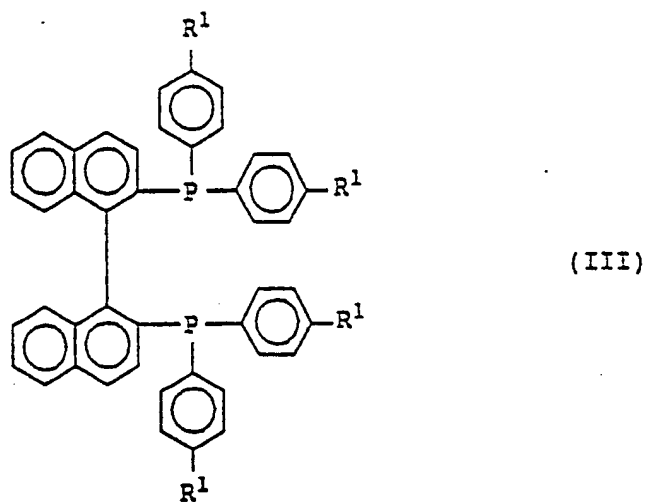
(54) Process for preparing carnitine.

(57) A process for preparing carnitine comprising asymmetrically hydrogenating a γ -halogeno- β -keto ester represented by formula (I):

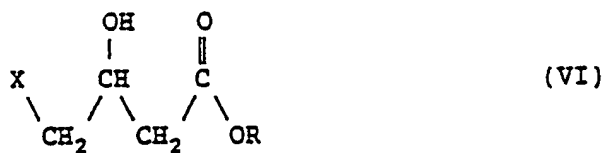


wherein X represents a chlorine atom or a bromine atom; and R represents a lower alkyl group,
 in the presence of a ruthenium-optically active phosphine complex represented by formula (II), (III) or (IV):
 $\text{Ru}_2\text{Cl}_4(\text{L})_2(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_3\text{N}$ (II)
 $\text{Ru}(\text{OCOR}^2)_2(\text{L})$ (IV)
 $\text{RuX}_2(\text{L})$ (V)
 wherein L represents 2,2'-bis(di-p-R'-phenylphosphino)-1,1'-binaphthyl of formula (III):

EP 0 339 764 A1



wherein R^1 represents a hydrogen atom, a methyl group, or a t-butyl group;
 R^2 represents a lower alkyl group or a trifluoromethyl group; and X is as defined above,
 as a catalyst at a temperature of from 70 to 150° C to obtain an optically active alcohol represented by
 formula (VI):



wherein X and R are as defined above, and then reacting the optically active alcohol as obtained with
 trimethylamine without isolation.

PROCESS FOR PREPARING CARNITINE

This invention relates to a process for preparing vitamin B₇, i.e., carnitine, useful for treating digestive paracrisis or other purposes. More particularly, it relates to a process for preparing carnitine from an optically active alcohol obtained by asymmetric hydrogenation of a γ -halogeno- β -keto ester in the presence of a ruthenium-optically active phosphine complex.

5 Known techniques for asymmetrically synthesizing optically active alcohols useful as intermediates of pharmaceuticals, liquid crystal materials, and the like include a process comprising asymmetric hydrogenation using baker's yeast and a process comprising asymmetric hydrogenation using a specific catalyst.

In particular, with respect to asymmetric hydrogenation of β -ketonic acid derivatives to obtain optically active alcohols, it has been reported that the asymmetric hydrogenation can be carried out by using a rhodium-optically active phosphine complex as a catalyst. For example, J. Solodar reports in *Chemtech.*, 10 421-423 (1975) that asymmetric hydrogenation of methyl acetoacetate gives methyl 3-hydroxybutyrate in an optical yield of 71%ee.

Further, asymmetric hydrogenation using a tartaric acid-modified nickel catalyst has been proposed. According to this technique, asymmetric hydrogenation of methyl acetoacetate gives methyl 3-hydroxybutyrate in an optical yield of 85%ee as disclosed in Tai, *Yukagaku*, 822-831 (1980).

On the other hand, a considerable literature exists on the preparation of carnitine. For example, known processes for preparing carnitine include a process comprising reacting epichlorohydrin with prussic acid and trimethylamine to obtain cartinonitrile and hydrolyzing the resulting cartinonitrile as disclosed in E. Strack et al., *Chem. Ber.*, Vol. 86, 525 (1953); a process comprising reacting a 4-chloro-3-hydroxybutyric acid alkyl ester with a trialkylamine as disclosed in JP-B-37-5172 (the term "JP-B" as used herein means an "examined published Japanese patent application"); a process comprising reacting a diketene compound with chlorine, reacting the product with an optically active amino acid methyl ester to obtain an optically active amino acid amide as a diastereomer as disclosed in JP-A-61-271261 (the term "JP-A" as used herein means an "unexamined published Japanese patent application"); and a process comprising 25 reducing an ethyl γ -chloroacetoacetate with baker's yeast to obtain optically active ethyl 3-hydroxybutyrate and reacting the product with trimethylamine as disclosed in *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, Vol. 105, 5925-5926 (1983).

In preparing optically active alcohols, although the process using baker's yeast produces an alcohol having relatively high optical purity, the resulting optically active alcohol is limited in absolute configuration, and synthesis of an enantiomer is difficult.

30 The process utilizing asymmetric hydrogenation of β -ketonic acid derivatives in the presence of a rhodium-optically active phosphine complex does not produce an alcohol having sufficient optical purity. Besides, metallic rhodium to be used in the catalyst is expensive due to limitations in place and quantity of production. When used as a catalyst component, it forms a large proportion in cost of the catalyst, ultimately resulting in increase in cost of the final commercial products.

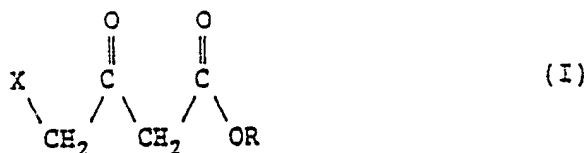
35 The process using a tartaric acid-modified nickel catalyst involves disadvantages of difficulty in preparing the catalyst and insufficient optical yield.

In general, recovery of an active substance by optical resolution is not economical because it requires an optically active substance in an amount equimolar to a substrate and the undesired enantiomer is useless or should be subjected to racemization for re-resolution.

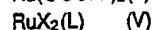
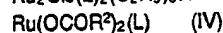
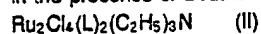
40 The asymmetric hydrogenation using baker's yeast essentially involves separation of the produced optically active substance from the yeast.

As a result of extensive investigations with the purpose of settling the above-described problems, the inventors have found that a γ -halogeno- β -keto ester can be asymmetrically hydrogenated in a short reaction time by using a relatively cheap ruthenium-optically active phosphine complex as a catalyst and conducting the reaction at temperatures higher than those conventionally employed to thereby obtain an optically active alcohol having a high optical purity and that carnitine can be obtained by starting with the resulting optically active alcohol without isolation. The present invention has been completed based on these findings.

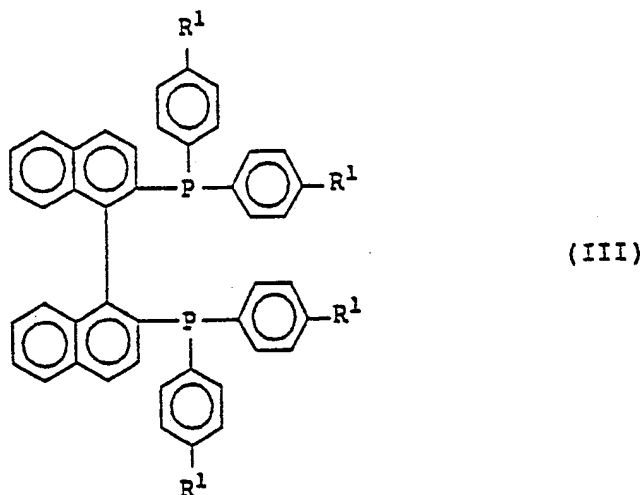
The present invention relates to a process for preparing carnitine which comprises asymmetrically 50 hydrogenating a γ -halogeno- β -keto ester represented by formula (I):



wherein X represents a chlorine atom or a bromine atom; and R represents a lower alkyl group, in the presence of a ruthenium-optically active phosphine complex represented by formula (II), (III) or (IV):



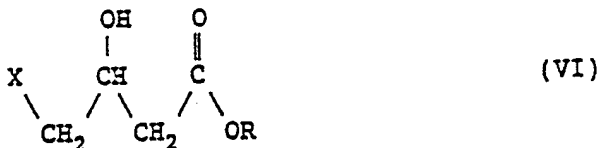
wherein L represents 2,2'-bis(di-p-R¹-phenylphosphino)-1,1'-binaphthyl of formula (III):



wherein R¹ represents a hydrogen atom, a methyl group, or a t-butyl group;

R² represents a lower alkyl group or a trifluoromethyl group; and X is as defined above.

as a catalyst at a temperature of from 70 to 150°C to obtain an optically active alcohol represented by formula (VI):



wherein X and R are as defined above,

and then reacting the optically active alcohol as obtained without isolation with trimethylamine.

In the foregoing formulae, the lower alkyl group for R and R² preferably contains from 1 to 4 carbon atoms. Specific examples thereof include a methyl group, an ethyl group, a propyl group, an isopropyl group, an n-butyl group, and a t-butyl group.

The γ -halogeno- β -keto ester represented by formula (I) which can be used in the present invention as a starting compound specifically includes methyl 4-chloroacetoacetate, ethyl 4-chloroacetoacetate, isopropyl 4-chloroacetoacetate, butyl 4-chloroacetoacetate, t-butyl 4-chloroacetoacetate, methyl 4-bromoacetoacetate, 55 ethyl 4-bromoacetoacetate, isopropyl 4-bromoacetoacetate, butyl 4-bromoacetoacetate and t-butyl 4-bromoacetoacetate.

Of the ruthenium-optically active phosphine complexes to be used as a catalyst, those represented by formula (II) can be obtained by the process disclosed in T. Ikariya et al., J. Chem. Soc., Chem. Commun.,

922-924 (1985) and JP-A-61-63690. That is, the compound of formula (II) can be obtained by reacting ruthenium chloride and cycloocta-1,5-diene (hereinafter referred to as COD) in an ethanol solution to obtain $[\text{RuCl}_2(\text{COD})]_n$, and reacting 1 mole of $[\text{RuCl}_2(\text{COD})]_n$ with 1.2 moles of a 2,2'-bis(di-p-R¹-phenylphosphino)-1,1'-binaphthyl (a compound represented by L) in a solvent, e.g., toluene or ethanol, in the presence of 4 moles of triethylamine while heating.

The complex represented by formula (IV) can be obtained by the process disclosed in JP-A-62-265293. That is, the compound of formula (IV) wherein R² is a lower alkyl group can be obtained by reacting the above-described complex of formula (II) with a carboxylic acid salt in an alcohol solvent, e.g., methanol, ethanol, t-butanol, etc., removing the solvent by distillation, and extracting the residue with a solvent, e.g., diethyl ether or ethanol. The compound of formula (IV) wherein R² is a trifluoromethyl group can be obtained by reacting the thus prepared $\text{Ru}(\text{OCOCH}_3)_2(\text{L})$ with trifluoroacetic acid in methylene chloride.

The complex represented by formula (V) can be obtained by the process described in D.G. Lynn et al., J. Am. Chem. Soc., Vol. 109, 5856-5858 (1987), in which $\text{Ru}(\text{OCOCH}_3)_2(\text{L})$ and hydrogen chloride or hydrogen bromide are reacted in a molar ratio of 1:2 in methanol and the solvent is removed by distillation under reduced pressure.

Specific examples of the above-described ruthenium-phosphine complexes according to the present invention are shown below. In the following formulae, the phosphine derivative moiety includes the respective enantiomers, though not shown.

$\text{RuCl}_2(\text{BINAP})_2(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_3\text{N}$
 [BINAP represents 2,2'-bis(diphenylphosphino)-1,1'-binaphthyl]
 $\text{Ru}_2\text{Cl}_4(\text{T-BINAP})_2(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_3\text{N}$
 [T-BINAP represents 2,2'-bis(di-p-tolylphosphino)-1,1'-binaphthyl]
 $\text{Ru}_2\text{Cl}_4(\text{t-Bu-BINAP})_2(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_3\text{N}$
 [t-Bu-BINAP represents 2,2'-bis(di-p-t-butylphenylphosphino)-1,1'-binaphthyl]
 $\text{Ru}(\text{OCOCH}_3)_2(\text{BINAP})$
 $\text{Ru}(\text{OCOCH}_3)_2(\text{T-BINAP})$
 $\text{Ru}(\text{OCOCH}_3)_2(\text{t-Bu-BINAP})$
 $\text{Ru}(\text{OCOCF}_3)_2(\text{BINAP})$
 $\text{Ru}(\text{OCOCF}_3)_2(\text{T-BINAP})$
 $\text{Ru}(\text{OCOCF}_3)_2(\text{t-Bu-BINAP})$
 $\text{RuCl}_2(\text{BINAP})$
 $\text{RuCl}_2(\text{T-BINAP})$
 $\text{RuBr}_2(\text{BINAP})$
 $\text{RuBr}_2(\text{t-Bu-BINAP})$

In carrying out the invention, preferably a γ -halogeno- β -keto ester of formula (II) is dissolved in an amphiprotic solvent, e.g., methanol, ethanol, or isopropanol or a mixed solvent of the amphiprotic solvent and tetrahydrofuran, methylene chloride, toluene, etc. The solution is charged into an autoclave, and from 1/5,000 to 1/20,000 mole of a ruthenium-optically active phosphine complex is added thereto per mole of the γ -halogeno- β -keto ester (I). The hydrogenation reaction is effected under stirring at a temperature of from 70 to 150°C, preferably from 90 to 120°C, at a hydrogen pressure of from 5 to 100 kg/cm² for a period of from about 5 to 50 minutes. After completion of the reaction, the solvent is removed by distillation, and the residue is subjected to distillation under reduced pressure or isolation by silica gel column chromatography to obtain an optically active alcohol of formula (VI) in a substantially quantitative yield.

After the solvent removal, trimethylamine is added to the product, followed by heating under stirring. After removing any unreacted trimethylamine by distillation, a hydrochloric acid aqueous solution is added to the residue to form carnitine hydrochloride. Water is distilled off, and ethanol is added to the residue to obtain crude crystals, which are then purified.

The present invention is now illustrated in greater detail with reference to Examples and Comparative Example, but it should be understood that the present invention is not limited thereto. In these examples, analytical instruments and conditions used for various analyses are as follows.

1) Gas Chromatography (GC):

SHIMADZU GC-9A manufactured by Shimadzu Corporation
 Column: OV 101 Silica Capillary, 0.25 mm in diameter and 25 m in length, manufactured by Gasukuro Kogyo Inc.
 Measurement Temperature: 100 to 250°C and increasing at a rate of 3°C/min.

2) High-Performance Liquid Chromatography (HPLC):

Hitachi Liquid Chromatography 665A-11 manufactured by Hitachi, Ltd.
 Column: Chemcopak Nucleosil 100-3, 4.6 mm in diameter and 300 mm in length, manufactured by Chemco Co.
 Developing Solvent: Hexane:diethyl ether = 7:3; flow rate: 1 ml/min.
 Detector: UV Detector 635M (UV-254), manufactured by Hitachi, Ltd.

3) Optical Rotation:

Polarimeter DIP-4, manufactured by Japan Spectroscopic Co., Ltd.

4) ¹H NMR Spectrum:

Bruker-AM 400 (400 MHz), manufactured by Bruker Co.
 Chemical shift was determined by using tetramethylsilane as an internal standard.

EXAMPLE 1

Synthesis of L-Carnitine

In a 200 ml-volume stainless steel autoclave whose atmosphere had been replaced with nitrogen were charged 31 g (0.2 mole) of methyl 4-chloroacetoacetate and 60 ml of methanol. To the mixture was added 168 mg (0.2 mmole) of Ru(OCOCH₃)₂((-)-BINAP), and the mixture was heated to 100 °C. When the temperature reached 100 °C, 100 kg/cm² of hydrogen was introduced to the autoclave. The hydrogenation reaction completed in 15 minutes. After confirming disappearance of the starting material by gas chromatography, the methanol was removed by distillation. To the residue was added 150 ml of a 27 wt% aqueous solution of trimethylamine, followed by stirring at 70 °C for 1.5 hours and then at 90 °C for 30 minutes. Any unreacted trimethylamine was removed from the reaction mixture by distillation, and to the residue was added 15% by weight of a hydrochloric acid aqueous solution. The water was removed by distillation under reduced pressure, and ethanol was added to the residue to obtain 40 g of crude crystals of L-carnitine hydrochloride. Recrystallization from ethanol-acetone gave 18.1 g (46%) of L-carnitine hydrochloride having a melting point of 142 °C.

Optical Rotation: [α]_D²³ -23° (c=4, H₂O)

Next, some examples for synthesis of the intermediate optically active alcohol are given by reference to the following Examples 2 to 11. The optically active alcohols obtained in these Examples 2 to 11 can be derived into L-carnitine upon being reacted with trimethylamine in a similar manner to that in Example 1.

EXAMPLE 2

Synthesis of Ethyl (3R)-(+)-4-Chloro-3-hydroxybutyrate

In a 200 ml-volume stainless steel-made autoclave whose atmosphere had been replaced with nitrogen were charged 8.23 g (50 mmole) of ethyl 4-chloroacetoacetate and 20 ml of ethanol. To the mixture was added 84 mg (0.05 mmole) of Ru₂Cl₄((-)-BINAP)₂(C₂H₅)₃N, and the mixture was heated to 100 °C. When the temperature reached 100 °C, 100 kg/cm² of hydrogen was introduced into the autoclave, and the mixture was stirred under heating. After cooling to room temperature, the reaction mixture was taken out, and the ethanol was removed by distillation. Distillation of the residue gave 8.07 g (97%) of ethyl 4-chloro-3-

hydroxybutyrate having a boiling point of 74-75° C/1 mmHg).

Optical Rotation: $[\alpha]_D^{25} +20.9^\circ$ (c = 7.71, CHCl₃)

¹HNMR (CDCl₃) ppm:

1.28 (t, 3H, J=7.3Hz), 2.55-2.70 (m, 2H), 3.17 (brd, 1H, J=4.9HZ), 3.55-3.65 (m, 2H), 4.18 (q, 2H, J=7.3Hz), 4.20-4.30 (m, 1H)

The resulting product was esterified with (R)-α-methoxy-α-trifluoromethylphenylacetyl chloride, and the ester was analyzed by HPLC. From the area ratio of the chromatogram, the optical yield of the product was found to be 97.2%ee.

10

EXAMPLES 3 TO 11

Various optically active alcohols were prepared in the same manner as in Example 2, except for changing the substrate, catalyst and reaction conditions as shown in Table 1 below. The yield and optical yield of the resulting products are also shown in Table 1.

15

COMPARATIVE EXAMPLE 1

20

The procedure of Example 2 was repeated, except for using RuBr₂((+)-BINAP) as a catalyst and conducting the reaction at 19° C for 16 hours. The reaction results are shown in Table 1.

25

30

35

40

45

50

55

TABLE 1

Example No.	Substrate		Catalyst	Substrate/ catalyst Molar Ratio	Hydrogen Pressure (kg/cm ²)	Temp. (°C)	Time (min)	Product	
	X	R						Yield (%)	Optical Yield (deg)
	$ \begin{array}{c} \text{O} \\ \parallel \\ \text{X} - \text{C} - \text{C} - \text{CH}_2 - \text{OR} \\ \parallel \quad \backslash \quad / \quad \backslash \quad / \\ \text{O} \quad \text{C} \quad \text{C} \quad \text{CH}_2 \quad \text{OR} \end{array} $								
3	Cl	Et ^a	RuBr ₂ ((-)-BINAP)	1300	100	100	7	97.3	97.0
4	Br	Et	RuBr ₂ ((+)-T-BINAP)	1300	100	100	10	80.0	93.0
5	Cl	i-pr ^{aa}	Ru ₂ Cl ₄ ((+)-T-BINAP)	1000	70	110	20	93.0	95.0
6	Cl	Et	Ru ₂ Cl ₄ ((+)-BINAP) ₂ (Et) ₃ N	1180	100	100	10	97.0	96.0
7	Cl	Et	Ru(OCOCH ₃) ₂ ((-)-BINAP)	2000	100	95	15	97.8	93.0
8	Cl	Et	Ru ₂ Cl ₄ ((-)-t-Bu-BINAP) ₂ (Et) ₃ N	1000	100	100	20	95.0	92.0
9	Cl	t-Bu ^{aaa}	Ru(OCOCH ₃) ₂ ((-)-BINAP)	1000	100	100	10	98.0	96.0
10	Cl	Et	RuCl ₂ ((-)-T-BINAP)	5000	100	110	20	97.5	91.0
11	Cl	Me ^{aaa}	Ru ₂ Cl ₂ ((-)-BINAP)	10000	100	100	25	98.0	92.0
Comparative Example 1	Cl	Et	RuBr ₂ ((+)-BINAP)	1300	98	19	16	47.0	67.0

Note: Et^a: ethyl group
 i-pr^{aa}: isopropyl group
 t-Bu^{aaa}: t-butyl group
 Me^{aaa}: methyl group

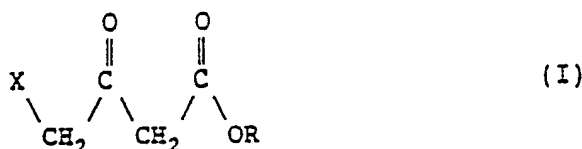
According to the present invention, optically active alcohols having high optical purity useful as intermediates for pharmaceuticals, can be prepared at satisfactory efficiency by asymmetrically hydrogenating γ -halogeno- β -keto esters using cheap ruthenium-optically active phosphine complex at a relatively high temperature in a short period of time. The thus prepared optically active alcohol can be subjected to the reaction with trimethylamine without isolation to prepare carnitine, an important drug.

Claims

10

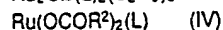
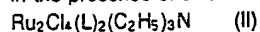
1. A process for preparing carnitine which comprises asymmetrically hydrogenating a γ -halogeno- β -keto ester represented by formula (I):

15

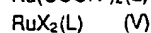


20

wherein X represents a chlorine atom or a bromine atom; and R represents a lower alkyl group, in the presence of a ruthenium-optically active phosphine complex represented by formula (II), (III) or (IV):



25



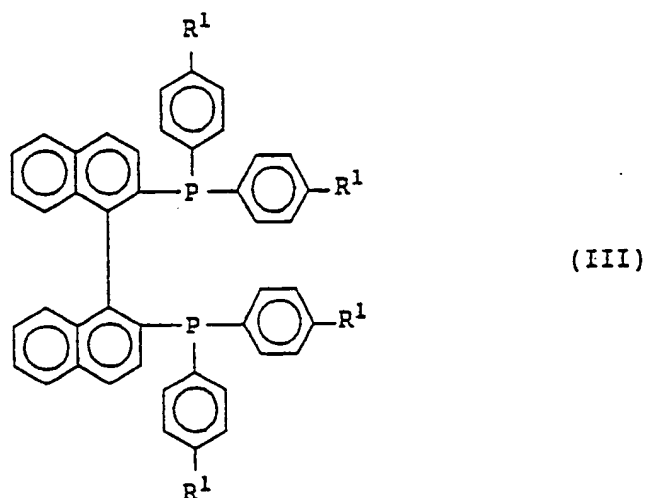
wherein L represents 2,2'-bis(di-p-R¹-phenylphosphino)-1,1'-binaphthyl of formula (III):

30

35

40

45



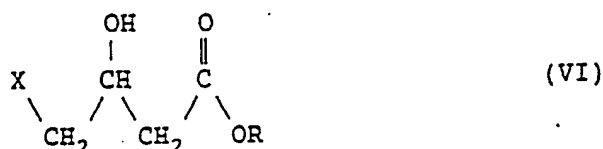
wherein R¹ represents a hydrogen atom, a methyl group, or a t-butyl group;

R² represents a lower alkyl group or a trifluoromethyl group; and X is as defined above,

50

as a catalyst at a temperature of from 70 to 150 °C to obtain an optically active alcohol represented by formula (VI):

55



wherein X and R are as defined above,

and then reacting the optically active alcohol as obtained with trimethylamine without isolation.

2. A process as claimed in claim 1, wherein said asymmetric hydrogenation is carried out at a temperature of from 90 to 120° C.

5

10

15

20

25

30

35

40

45

50

55



European Patent
Office

EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number

EP 89 30 1585

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int. CL.4)
P,X	TETRAHEDRON LETTERS, vol. 29, no. 13, March 1988, pages 1555-1556, Pergamon Press, Oxford, GB; M. KITAMURA et al.: "A practical asymmetric synthesis of carnitine" * The whole article *	1-2	C 07 C 101/30 C 07 C 69/675
A	JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY, vol. 109, no. 19, 16th September 1987, pages 5856-5858, American Chemical Society; R. NOYORI et al.: "Asymmetric hydrogenation of beta-keto carboxylic esters. A practical, purely chemical access to beta-hydroxy esters in high enantiomeric purity" * The whole article *	1	
P,A	JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY, vol. 110, no. 2, 20th January 1988, pages 629-631, American Chemical Society; M. KITAMURA et al.: "Homogeneous asymmetric hydrogenation of functionalized ketones" * The whole article *	1	
			TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int. CL.4)
			C 07 C 101/00 C 07 C 69/00
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search THE HAGUE		Date of completion of the search 16-08-1989	Examiner WELLS A.G.
CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS			
X : particularly relevant if taken alone Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A : technological background O : non-written disclosure P : intermediate document		T : theory or principle underlying the invention E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D : document cited in the application L : document cited for other reasons ----- & : member of the same patent family, corresponding document	